

Lebanese speaker reelected

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese legislators, meeting for the first time in nearly three months, reelected Parliament Speaker Hussein Al Hussein on Tuesday as militants clashed nearby. Beirut radios reported, Mr. Hussein, a Shiite Muslim like all but one of his predecessors, was unopposed, they said. A Reuters reporter heard shooting and grenade explosions only a few hundred metres from the parliament building near the "museum crossing" linking Beirut's mostly Christian eastern and predominantly Muslim western sectors. No casualties were reported. The long-closed crossing was partly re-opened on Friday to allow the parliament session, the first since Aug. 1. Tuesday's clashes broke a lull after overnight shelling of residential areas near the "green line" battlefield. The Lebanese army said a soldier was killed and two wounded.

Volume 10 Number 3002

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 23, 1985, SAFAR 8, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Parliament to be called to session

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree is expected to be issued soon calling parliament to session after the summer recess on Nov. 2, the Jordan Times learnt Tuesday.

King Hussein Bridge to close tomorrow

AMMAN (J.T.) — The King Hussein Bridge across the Jordan River will be closed for travellers and all vehicles from and to the West Bank on Wednesday at 11 a.m., a statement by the Public Security Department said on Monday. It said that traffic on Prince Mohammad Bridge will not be affected.

Nordic ministers discuss UNIFIL

JYVASKYLA, Finland (R) — The Defence Ministers of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark met here Tuesday to discuss future Nordic participation in U.N. peace-keeping missions, a Finnish Defence Ministry spokesman said. The ministers were expected to discuss the Dutch decision to pull out of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the abduction last June of Finnish soldiers serving with the force by Israeli-backed militiamen. Sweden, Finland and Norway contribute troops to UNIFIL.

Shahnawaz Bhutto's wife detained

NICE, France (R) — The widow of Shahnawaz Bhutto, brother of Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto who was found dead in his apartment in Cannes on July 17, has been detained by police investigating her husband's death, police said on Tuesday. A lawyer for the family, Elizabeth Granier-Zarrabi, said Afghanistan-born Rehana Bhutto, 23, was detained by Nice police Monday afternoon. Examining Magistrate Jean-Louis Thiollet, who has been probing the suspicious death of Shahnawaz, must decide within 48 hours under French law whether to release her or bring charges.

Ortega says he wants to meet Reagan

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Facing a New York studio audience on a television programme, Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega insisted on Tuesday he wants good relations with the United States and repeated his call for a formal meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Speaking through an interpreter on the NBC-TV network's "Phil Donahue Show," Mr. Ortega said: "I'd like to come to Washington. I'd like to have a formal meeting with Mr. Reagan."

Iran says Kuwait expelled 2,000 Iranians

NICOSIA (AP) — The Kuwaiti authorities deported a total of 2,129 Iranian citizens in the past six months, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported on Tuesday. IRNA said the deportees arrived at intervals in motor launches at Iranian ports on the eastern coast of the Gulf.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Reagan urges approval of arms deal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan, faced with strong congressional opposition to a proposed arms sale to Jordan, made a new appeal on Tuesday for approval in the interest of Middle East peace diplomacy. The Reagan administration notified Congress on Monday of a plan to provide Jordan with \$1.9 billion in advanced military aircraft and air defence systems (See story below). Senator Robert Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate, said after conferring with Mr. Reagan Tuesday morning that 72 of the 100 members of the Senate opposed the sale of weapons to Jordan. White House spokesman Larry Speakes quoted Mr. Reagan as saying to Mr. Dole and other Republican leaders Tuesday that the sale of arms to Jordan would help his efforts "to bring King Hussein and the Palestinians into direct negotiations with Israel despite the recent bombing and the hijacking."

Commonwealth ends summit with call for nuclear disarmament

NASSAU, Bahamas (Agencies) — Commonwealth leaders on Tuesday ended their week-long summit, highlighted by their successful struggle to reach accord on action against South Africa, with calls on the U.S. and Soviet leaders to agree on "significant measures of nuclear disarmament."

"Most stressed in particular the need to prevent a new and uncontrolled arms race in outer space," reported the 49-nation organisation's 25-page communique.

The statement directed toward U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as they prepare for a November meeting in Geneva led the communique.

Leaders earlier announced a package of mild sanctions against South Africa's white-minority government, to be followed by tougher economic actions in six months if the government fails to make progress and cooperate with a Commonwealth dialogue group to be set up.

Their communique added that the leaders will also be watching South Africa for progress in ending its "illegal occupation of Namibia," (South Africa), by the South African government. The leaders rejected both South Africa's linkage of the issue to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from nearby

Angola and the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" in trying to negotiate with South Africa on the issue.

According to the communique, leaders have now decided to link the threat of sanctions to Namibian independence as well. "The actions they envisaged (against South Africa) should be directed equally towards ensuring South Africa's compliance with the wishes of the international community on the question of Namibia," the document said.

Leaders said "constructive engagement," a policy of diplomatic pressure against South Africa normally associated with the Reagan administration, had failed.

In a further implicit criticism of Mr. Reagan's policies, the Commonwealth "rejected attempts to delay Namibia's freedom by linking it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola."

In the final communique, Commonwealth leaders accused South Africa of continuing its

"destabilisation programme against its neighbours and said they would step up their efforts to counter Pretoria's 'apartheid propaganda'."

The leaders said drug abuse and drug trafficking was seriously threatening the social fabric and security of many countries.

They assigned Commonwealth law ministers the task of coming up with a formula to combat smugglers.

The communique also condemned all acts of terrorism whether committed by individuals or states and pledged to counter them by all possible means.

The leaders urged all nations to "refrain from acts of, and encouragement to, terrorism in the territories of other states."

The leaders rejected the unilateral declaration of independence by Turkish Cypriots in 1983, expressed support for the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty and opposed nuclear testing and the dumping or storing of nuclear materials and waste in the region, and expressed concern about the lack of progress in effecting withdrawals of foreign forces from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who will host the next biennial summit in 1987, commented that "at the end of the day, this conference was about South Africa."

Craxi, Spadolini discuss coalition

ROME (Agencies) — Republican leader Giovanni Spadolini on Tuesday praised Bettino Craxi's decision to go to the United States for a meeting with Western leaders but withheld committing his party to rejoining a new coalition government led by Mr. Craxi.

Mr. Spadolini and other officials of his pro-Israeli party met for 75 minutes with the premier-designate on the Socialist leader's second day of talks aimed at forming a new government.

The Republicans, saying they were upset about Italy's release of a Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) official sought by the United States as alleged mastermind of the Achille Lauro hijacking, quit Mr. Craxi's coalition last week, forcing the premier to resign.

President Francesco Cossiga on Monday asked Mr. Craxi to try to put together a new government. Mr. Craxi resigned bitterly attacking the United States for its criticism of Italy's handling of the hijacking and doubts were raised whether Mr. Craxi would attend a meeting of Western leaders in New York called by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to discuss his November encounter with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

But after meeting Saturday with a U.S. envoy carrying a letter from Mr. Reagan, Mr. Craxi said he would be "pleased to attend the meeting."

Mr. Spadolini, talking to reporters after seeing Mr. Craxi, said the negotiations on forming a new government were still only in the preliminary stage but that his party hoped the crisis could be quickly resolved.

He said his party viewed Mr. Craxi's trip to the United States "with extreme favour."

All five parties in the previous government have said they would be willing to see the coalition re-established, making it Italy's 45th post-World War II administration.

But the Republicans want guarantees on cooperation and foreign policy and political commentators said differences between them and the Socialists could make Mr. Craxi's task harder.

Mr. Craxi himself said on Monday that the solution to the crisis "could turn out to be not easy."



QUEEN AT THE U.N.: Her Majesty Queen Noor chats with U.S. First Lady Nancy Reagan (right) on drug abuse which opened Monday (See story on page 3)

secretary general, during a recess at a conference at the U.N. on drug abuse which opened Monday (See story on page 3)

Whitehead meets Tunisian leaders

TUNIS (Agencies) — U.S. envoy John Whitehead had talks with President Habib Bourguiba to try to patch up a row over American support for an Israeli air raid on Tunisian territory three weeks ago, diplomatic sources said.

Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead met Bourguiba, 82, at his palace in Carthage, on the outskirts of Tunis. Their talks, described by diplomats as "delicate," were reported briefly by the official TAP news agency, which said Mr. Whitehead had separate talks with Mr. Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali.

Relations with Washington have been sensitive since the Israeli air raid on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters near Tunis on Oct. 1, which killed 68 people including some Tunisians, was a "justifiable retaliatory strike" against the PLO.

Envoy reverses U.S. stand on Israeli raid

TUNIS (R) — U.S. envoy John Whitehead on Tuesday reversed initial U.S. support for an Israeli air raid on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters near Tunis and said Washington deplored the attack as it would be a terrorist action. Speaking at a news conference before ending a three-day tour of Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan, the deputy secretary of state said President Reagan deeply regretted the Oct. 1 Israeli attack. "The bombing surprised and shocked Americans as much as it did Tunisians. We deplore it, as we deplore all acts of terrorism wherever they may occur," he said.

The U.S. envoy was conveying a general message to Mr. Bourguiba, expressing Washington's desire to strengthen ties and further cooperation, the sources told Reuters.

Mr. Whitehead, who arrived Monday night on the third leg of a fence-mending tour that has also taken him to Italy and Egypt, was having a second round of talks with Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, the sources said.

Mr. Whitehead saw Mr. Caid Essebsi for one hour Monday night and was having unscheduled talks on Tuesday with Planning Minister Ismail Khelil, the sources said.

Mr. Whitehead saw Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo on Monday to try to smooth over relations damaged by the hijacking to Italy by U.S. fighters of an Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers of the Achille Lauro cruise ship.

Anti-American street demonstrations in Tunis and in the south-eastern port of Gabes followed Washington's statement supporting the Israeli attack on the PLO.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Bourguiba was determined to

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Congressman urges cut in U.S. aid to Egypt, page 2

U.S. officials optimistic over Jordan arms deal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Reagan administration officials are cautiously optimistic that the White House can win a fight in Congress next month and go ahead with a \$1.9 billion sale of jets and missiles to Jordan.

Despite warnings to President Reagan from Republican and Democratic leaders that Congress is likely to defeat the sale, administration officials said Israeli supporters there must realise that Washington needs the friendship of Arab moderates as much as it needs Israel in the Middle East.

One defence official said the Jordan deal "is fully justified and we would not be going forward with it unless we had the anticipation that we were going to be successful."

Mr. Reagan on Monday officially notified Congress of his intent to sell Jordan 40 advanced fighter aircraft, either F-16s or F-20s, and 300 AIM air-to-air missiles, 12 Hawk surface-to-air missile batteries and 72 shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Congress has 30 days to vote down the sale or let it go through. If the House of Representatives and Senate vote against the sale as expected, Mr. Reagan might veto their decision, forcing the two congressional houses to muster a two-thirds majority to override his veto.

In the Senate, which is controlled by a 53-47 Republican majority over Democrats, Mr. Reagan would need 34 votes to sustain a veto.

Administration officials, who

asked not to be identified, told Reuters another major problem could be funding for the sale. According to the officials, Jordan cannot afford the full cost of the arms and the White House will have to ask lawmakers to approve military credits for the Kingdom covering at least part of the weaponry.

"That's another way that they (congressional opponents) could attack it," one administration official said.

The White House said there was simply no reason to reject the sale to a friendly country, especially since Jordan has a major role in the Middle East peace process.

"Without the political and military support of the United States, it would prove difficult for a small and vulnerable state such as Jordan to conclude and help enforce a binding peace agreement..." the notice to Congress said.

Israel has taken a strong public stand against the proposed sale, but U.S. military experts said there was nothing in the package that was any match for the Israeli air force.

"The sale of this equipment and support will not affect the basic military balance in the region," the Defence Department said.

Opponents of the sale, including Democratic senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Alan Cranston of California and Republican Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania, say the arms would only create "problems for Israel" in the volatile Middle East.

Warsaw Pact debates summit strategy

SOFIA (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev conferred with his six Warsaw Pact allies on Tuesday to coordinate disarmament strategy before the superpower summit next month.

The closed-door session between the Communist Party chiefs of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and the Soviet Union at a state residence overlooking Sofia, is expected to continue on Wednesday.

The Sofia talks are taking place just before a meeting in New York on Thursday when President Reagan will confer with his Western allies on preparations for the Nov. 19-20 summit in Geneva (U.S. seeks allied unity, page 8).

A Soviet spokesman said the Sofia meeting would concentrate on arms reduction proposals, including the Soviet Union's call for a halt to the U.S. strategic defence initiative (SDI) research into a space-based nuclear defence system.

An authoritative commentary carried by the official Bulgarian news agency BTA said the Warsaw Pact meeting would "establish the conditions for a constructive and fruitful meeting in Geneva."

Western diplomats expected Mr. Gorbachev, in his first proper working session with the full pact leadership, to discuss Soviet disarmament proposals.

In his latest initiative, launched publicly in Paris earlier this

King receives PLO envoy

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received a senior envoy of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and discussed with him recent developments in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem, informed sources said.

Khaled Al Hassan, a close adviser of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, arrived here Monday night carrying a message from the PLO chairman to the King. The sources did not give any detail of the meeting the King had with Mr. Hassan, a member of the Central Committee of Fateh, or Mr. Arafat's message to the King.

The King said last week, after Britain called off a planned meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, that he would reassess the situation in the joint Jordanian-PLO quest for peace activated by the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO. The King reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to the agreement and said talks of annulling the accord were "premature and remote" and annulment of the accord would "contribute to a catastrophe."

Mr. Arafat also said last week that the PLO was reassessing its strategy towards Middle East peace in the wake of the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis on Oct. 1. The PLO chairman said the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord was not subject any reassessment.

Most other PLO leaders have also reaffirmed the organisation's commitment to the Feb. 11 agreement.

Peres says desire to 'retake' initiative prompted new call

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said on Tuesday his call for negotiations with Jordan was motivated by a desire to "retake" the

(Continued on page 3)

Weinberger: Soviets deploying SS-25s

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union is now deploying its mobile, single-warhead SS-25 nuclear missiles in violation of the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2), U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger charged Tuesday.

The missile has a range of 10,500 kilometres and can be transported and fired from specially-built launcher trucks, according to the Pentagon.

The Reagan administration had previously said Moscow was testing two new mobile intercontinental missiles — the SSX-24 and SSX-25 — but had not deployed either.

In a speech on Tuesday, Mr. Weinberger dropped the "X" (for experimental) designation from the SS-25 description.

"Today I can officially confirm that one of their new ICBMs, the mobile SS-25, is now being deployed and is an unquestionable violation of Soviet assurances given to us under the SALT-2 accord," Mr. Weinberger said in his speech to the Private Ethics and Public Policy Centre.

"This SS-25 is road mobile and can be housed in launcher garages equipped with sliding roofs," he said. "This makes it an extremely versatile weapon."

The SALT-2 treaty allows the United States and the Soviet Union only one new intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) each.

Each side fears the other having highly-mobile intercontinental missiles, because confidence that mobile missiles could avoid retaliation might prompt a nuclear first strike.

Pentagon officials said Mr. Weinberger's charge had not been timed to precede the November summit meeting between Pre-

sident Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Weinberger did not say how many SS-25s were being deployed. U.S. defence sources said the deployment had only been recently confirmed.

The defence secretary put emphasis on what he called Soviet violations of other arms treaties.

"This is not, sadly, the only case of a Soviet violation of arms control agreements," Mr. Weinberger said.

"A particularly troublesome violation is taking place with their construction of a missile detection and tracking radar at Krasnoyarsk."

"This is a blatant violation of the 1972 ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile) Treaty, which limits such radars to the periphery of the nation, pointing outward to operate only as early-warning radar," he said.

Legislator urges \$250m cut in U.S. aid for Egypt

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Bill Green of New York has asked President Ronald Reagan to support a "financially modest but politically meaningful" reduction of \$250 million in aid to Egypt as a result of that country's release of the Achille Lauro hijackers.

Mr. Green, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, said when the foreign aid appropriations bill is considered by the House of Representatives, he will urge that an amendment be offered reducing Egypt's \$2.1 billion in aid for 1986 by \$250 million.

In a letter to the president, Mr. Green asked Reagan's support "for a financially modest but politically meaningful reduction in the proposed aid to Egypt."

Hank Roden, Mr. Green's press secretary, said Monday that Mr. Green would try to persuade Representative David Obey, chairman of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, or a member of the subcommittee, to offer the amendment. The Foreign Operations Subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee have already approved the foreign aid bill, which is expected to go before the full House next month.

Meanwhile in Cairo a state-run newspaper in its Tuesday edition

said the best way for the United States to improve strained relations with Egypt and other moderate Arab countries was to push forward the Middle East process.

Al Akhbar said editorially that Egypt welcomes the visit of Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead to Cairo and considers his presence "an attempt by the American administration to resolve the situation."

President Hosni Mubarak accused the United States of piracy after its fighter jets on Oct. 10 intercepted an Egyptian plane carrying the Palestinian hijackers of the Achille Lauro.

Mr. Whitehead has visited Italy and Egypt, and is now in Tunis to try to heal the strain in bilateral relations with each country caused by the incident.

"We would like to point out that the best way that the American administration can fix what has been broken in its relations with Egypt and other moderate Arab countries is to hurry and push forward the peace process in the Middle East, with special consideration that all involved parties participate," the editorial said.

Egypt has been urging the United States to enter dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to be followed by broader peace talks with the participation of other parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Iranian Revolutionary Guards commission Dutch ships

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's Revolutionary Guards have commissioned into their fledgling navy two Dutch support ships at the southern Gulf port of Bandar Abbas near the Strait of Hormuz, Abbar newspaper said Tuesday.

Revolutionary Guards sailed from The Netherlands in the ships,

which were the first of several due to arrive by the end of next March, it said.

The Revolutionary Guards were ordered by Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last month to strengthen their air, ground and naval units.

France to pursue efforts to free Beirut hostages

PARIS (Agencies) — France will continue efforts to secure the release of four Frenchmen kidnapped in Lebanon earlier this year, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said the government "reaffirms its determination to tirelessly pursue its efforts to end an intolerable injustice."

The statement came exactly seven months to the day after the kidnapping in Beirut of diplomats Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton, and five months to the day after the disappearance of journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann and researcher Michel Seurat.

The Foreign Ministry "understands and shares the suffering of their families," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile the U.S. State Department denied Monday a report that Syria has abandoned efforts to assist the United States in securing the release of six Americans kidnapped in Lebanon over the past year and a half.

"We have been in contact with Syria and have no reason to believe there has been any change in

its cooperative attitude on this issue," Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said.

He said the United States continues to be in touch with a number of individuals, parties and states in an effort to obtain the hostages' release.

The New York Times, in a dispatch from Beirut published Monday, quoted Lebanese political leaders as saying Syrian officials had told them they were no longer interested in cooperating on the hostage issue because of disagreement with the U.S. decision to intercept the Egyptian airliner carrying the four Palestinians who had seized the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro.

The six Americans are Terry Anderson, Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press; William Buckley, political columnist at the U.S. embassy in Lebanon; Peter Kilburn, a librarian at the American University of Beirut; Thomas Sutherland, the university's dean of agriculture; David Jacobson, director of the university hospital; and the Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest.

Mubarak, Toko hold talks

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak had talks Tuesday with Ugandan Defence Minister Col. Wilson Toko, who delivered a message from Ugandan leader Tito Okello, Ugandan embassy officials said.

Col. Toko arrived here Monday night and was expected to return home later Tuesday, the officials said.

Peres reveals details of secret CIA airlift of Ethiopian Jews

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres has confirmed that 1,700 Ethiopian Jews, also known as Falashas, were flown from Sudan to Israel in a secret CIA airlift early this year, the daily Yedioth Ahronoth reported Tuesday.

Yedioth also quoted Peres as telling a group of American Jewish leaders in New York this week about some of the details of "Operation Moses," in which about 10,000 Jews were brought from famine-stricken Ethiopia to Israel.

Peres thanked President Ronald Reagan during a meeting last Thursday for the United States' help in the operation, Yedioth said. The conservative daily did not

say what details Peres revealed to the Jewish leaders. Much of the information about the airlift operation has still not been published in Israel.

But Yedioth quoted an article published in the Los Angeles Times on March 22 which said Israel asked the United States for help in bringing the remaining Jews to Israel after Sudan stopped Israel's own airlift in reaction to the sudden publicity about the operation.

Vice President George Bush personally approached former President Jaffar Numeiri of Sudan to secure his cooperation for the airlift, Yedioth quoted the Los Angeles Times as saying.

Ten C-130 Hercules transport

planes with U.S. Air Force pilots flew directly from an airfield in Sudan to Israel's Ramon Air Force Base in the Negev Desert. Yedioth quoted the Times as reporting.

About 17,000 Ethiopian Jews now live in Israel. They are thought to be either descended from the Union of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba 2,800 years ago or members of the Biblical tribe of Dan, one of the 12 sons of the patriarch Jacob.

The Ethiopians ended a month-long protest in October against the rabbis' requirements that they undergo a ritual confirmation of their Jewish identity by immersion in water.

Saudis deny payoffs in Tornado deal

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — The Saudi Arabian government has denied as "malicious" reports of secret multi-million dollar payoffs to leading royal family members in the Tornado jet fighters deal.

A statement by the Saudi Ministry of Defence said official correspondence between the two countries amply demonstrated that the kingdom had a long-standing rule "categorically barring" commissions in arms deals.

The statement, distributed by the official Saudi Press Agency, affirmed that the \$4-billion (\$5.6 billion) deal for the purchase of 72 Tornado fighter-bombers confirmed last month was carried out on a strict government-to-government basis.

The statement was issued after the London-based weekly Observer quoted unidentified Arab sources as claiming that secret

payments of up to £600 million (\$840 million) would go to leading members of the Saudi royal family in the Tornado deal.

A British Defence Ministry spokeswoman dismissed the payoffs report as "pure speculation."

The Saudi statement said "we

South Yemeni president, critics strike compromise

By Dina Matar

BAHRAIN — President Ali Nasser Mohammad has been re-elected secretary-general of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), which rules Marxist South Yemen, after what diplomats in the region say was a political compromise with his critics.

Nasser Mohammad, 49, was unanimously re-elected by the party's third congress in Aden, but both the Political Bureau and Central Committee were expanded to include critics of his policies, the Arab diplomats said.

The Central Committee now has 77 members instead of 47 previously, and the politburo 16 instead of 13.

The three new politburo members include former President Abdul Fattah Ismail, who returned home this year from self-imposed exile in Moscow and has since been pressing for reforms and policy changes in the Red Sea country of 2.2 million.

The diplomats said Mr. Ismail and his supporters had criticised what they saw as a virtual monopoly of power by Mr. Nasser Mohammad and his rap-prochement with neighbouring Arab countries.

The diplomats said they expected Mr. Nasser Mohammad to be re-elected president for a five-year term by the new Supreme People's Council (parliament) to be chosen later this year.

But they said the expansion of the top policy-making bodies reflected a new trend to share responsibilities.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad came to power in June 1979 in a bloody coup which ousted Salem Rubayi Ali, accused of involvement in the

assassination of then North Yemeni leader Hussein Al Ghashmi.

He briefly ceded the presidency to Ismail until the latter left for Moscow in 1980, officially for health reasons. As well as the party's secretary-general, he was also prime minister, a post he relinquished last February when he asked Mr. Haider Abu Baker Al Attas to form a new cabinet.

This was seen as a concession to Mr. Ismail and his followers who diplomats said included some army personnel.

But tension between the two groups remained, and the diplomats said armed confrontation was averted last summer only after mediation by Soviet and Palestinian officials.

His supporters said the drive for better ties with South Yemen's neighbours was partly for political considerations and to attract development aid and foreign investment.

The country is one of the world's poorest, with a per capita income estimated by the World Bank at \$460 in 1981.

South Yemen signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union in 1980 when Mr. Ismail was president.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Diplomats said the fact that the party congress had met and apparently agreed on a political compromise showed the situation was now back to normal.

But they said it was unclear how Mr. Ismail's return to the politburo would affect foreign policy.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad has sought closer ties with Saudi Arabia, backed unification talks with North Yemen and ended a long-standing border dispute with Oman.

His supporters said the drive for better ties with South Yemen's neighbours was partly for political considerations and to attract development aid and foreign investment.

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South Yemen signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union in 1980 when Mr. Ismail was president.

Sudan looks to recovery after worst of famine passes

By Jonathan Wright

KHARTOUM — Five hundred sturdy Sudanese farmers from the Red Sea hills climbed off a convoy of trucks at a dusty junction 200 kilometres from home last week with a chance to make a fresh start in life.

The farmers, armed with hoes and bags of sorghum seed, had left the famine camp at Tohamiyam for the gash delta, 420 kilometres north east of Khartoum, to take advantage of seasonal flood waters which usually run to waste in the desert.

In one of its first attempts to help famine victims help themselves rather than just survive, the government has offered these Beja tribesmen five acres (two hectares) each for three months, enough to grow their families a year's supply of food.

This modest initiative illustrates the shift from relief to rehabilitation as Sudan leaves the worst of its most disastrous drought this century and begins to pick up the pieces.

Famine relief continues, but the scores of aid agencies in Sudan now have the chance to catch their breath, look back at their mistakes and forward to the long-term future.

"It's only in the last few weeks that we're talking about recovery rather than survival," Winston Prattley, the U.N. secretary-general's special representative for emergency operations in Sudan, told Reuters in an interview.

Instead of grappling with the logistics of moving food over hundreds of kilometres of mud, the agencies are starting to deal with grain storage, price intervention policies and early warning systems to ensure the tragedy does not recur.

With agricultural experts predicting the largest grain harvest since the bumper year of 1981, they have to decide what to do with the surplus, whether to allow exports, how much to store and how to stop prices falling too low for the farmers.

Then there are the thousands of Sudanese displaced by the famine — how to persuade them back to their farms from the shanty towns of Khartoum, Port Sudan and El Obeid in the west.

U.N. officials said many did not even want to return and that there was no guarantee for those who did of the kind of resources they would need to become self-sufficient again.

Some communities would never recover anyway, they added, either because desertification had irreparably damaged their land or because death and migration had broken the social bonds.

In parts of the Red Sea hills, where some whole sub-tribes have been almost wiped out, the destitute survivors still have dreams that the end of the world is at hand, according to U.N. spokesman John Richardson.

Mr. Prattley said recovery meant more than returning the country to normal since "most Sudanese never were at an ac-

ceptable level in terms of health and education."

He said Sudan would need rehabilitation programmes for decades but that these should not follow the pattern of the past, when aid agencies like the World Bank concentrated on large schemes which now ran at a loss.

"The famine has forced a great deal of rethinking... people have come to realise it was partly man-made through bad planning and lack of concern with the peasant," he added.

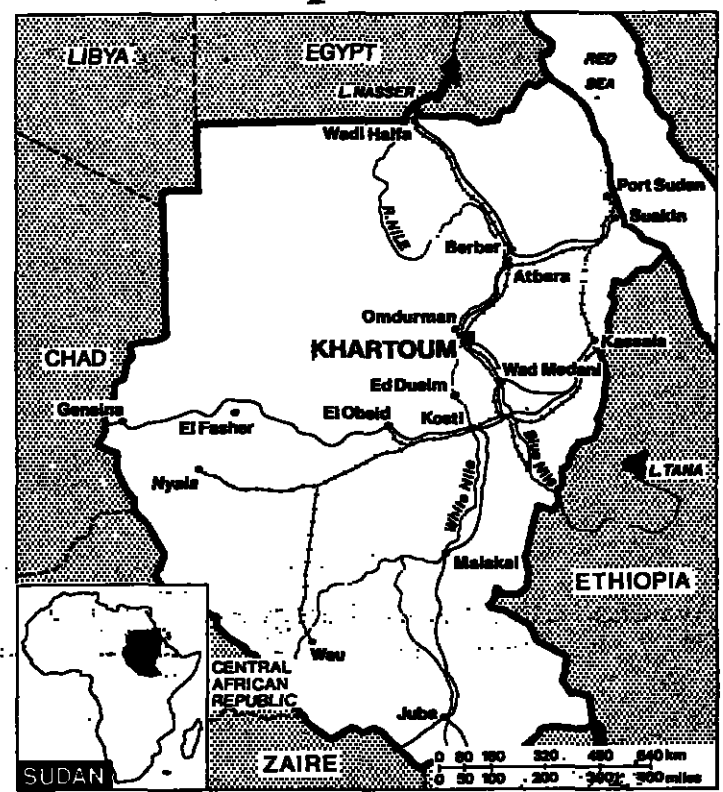
Italy has taken a pioneering initiative in "community upgrading" in post-famine Sudan, committing \$63 million from its \$950-million relief fund to a major programme in the Western province of Darfur, one of the worst-hit areas.

The money will go towards building roads, improving water supplies and identifying and providing job opportunities, with special emphasis on the women of the province.

Other organisations are digging wells and trying to streamline the distribution of basic drugs at village level.

Mr. Prattley said his pre-occupation now was to collect reliable information for inclusion in what would become a Sudanese-run central database on indicators such as food stocks and prices, malnutrition levels, crop expectations and seed availability.

If famine were to threaten Sudan again, this should prevent the kind of delays that cost an unknown number of lives before the world reacted to the African drought.



In Sudan, former President Jafar Numeiri prolonged the delay by refusing to acknowledge a problem existed, apparently because the reality of famine was incompatible with his view that Islam would protect the country.

An excessive reliance on the shaky Sudanese railway system also cost lives. Aid agencies working overestimated the workload it

could handle, leaving Darfur short of grain stocks when annual rains cut off access by any means other than air.

To prevent delays in future disasters, Mr. Prattley favours setting up a U.N. emergency task force made up of specialists to work together and ready to "parachute in" as soon as politically possible.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

BBC WORLD SERVICE

659, 720, 1413 KHz

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00	Koran
17:20	Cartoons
17:25	Children Programmes
18:30	Sport
18:45	Agricultural Programme
19:30	Programme Review
20:00	News in Arabic
21:00	Arabic Series
21:00	Programme Review
21:15	Poetry
21:15	Wrestling
23:00	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

19:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:15	Varieties: le theatre de Boulevard
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Three's Company
21:10	Documentary
22:00	News in English
22:00	Remington Steele

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

& party on 9560 KHz, SW

Tel: 77411-19

07:00	Light Music
07:20	Newsdesk
07:30	Morning Show
08:00	News Summary
08:05	Morning Show Cont.
11:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session Cont.
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:15	The Young Sound
15:00	Concert Hour
15:00	News Summary
15:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Jordan Weekly
17:20	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Over a Cup of Tea
18:30	Arab Music
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Date with a Star
21:00	Evening Show
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Haj Hassan inaugurates symposium on population issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan said Tuesday that his ministry is constantly striving to raise the economic, social, and health levels of all citizens in the country.

Addressing a three-day symposium on population issues and the role of trade unions in social development, the minister said that teams of specialists working for the Ministry of Labour and Social Development continue to draw up plans for developing social standards.

He said that trade union participation in this symposium reflects the importance his ministry attaches to these unions in helping to resolve issues pertaining to family planning, labour, social and economic development in Jordan in addition to issues of vocational training, population growth and employment.

This symposium reflects the close cooperation between the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and the trade union movement in Jordan and its coordination in labour-related matters with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), the minister said.

Also addressing the audience was ministry of Labour Under Secretary Saleh Al Khasawneh who said that the ministry is keen to involve trade unions in social affairs because of their direct influence on society. Solving social problems is a joint responsibility of the government and the public, represented by social institutions and trade unions, Dr. Khasawneh said.

Dr. Khasawneh also made a general review of his ministry's activities. Participants in the symposium, organised by the Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions in cooperation with UNCHS, will discuss issues related to spreading population education among trade unions in Jordan and highlighting the role which trade unions can play in population-related affairs and social development.

They will also hear lectures on population education, family planning, trade union movements, Jordanian social and economic development, the Jordanian labour market and other related issues. Several officials attended the opening session which was held at the Amman Chamber of Commerce.

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Writers, poets explore dimensions of Zionist threat to Arab culture, heritage

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Arab culture and the Zionist threat was the main topic of the second National Conference on Culture held at the University of Jordan Engineering and Technology Faculty.

The spokesman for the four-day conference, which ended Tuesday, Dr. Samir Katami, in an interview with the Jordan Times said: "The programme as a whole was aimed at revealing the truth of the Zionist threat to the Arab World and heritage. To achieve this objective, the organisers believe that the creation of general awareness among the Arabs is the first step towards dealing with this threat, he continued.

The four days of discussions and lectures were an attempt to explore ways of contributing to the masses' awareness by poets, writers, novelists, journalists, critics, and researchers. Participants questioned their portrayal of the Zionist threat and whether they presented a realistic or an exaggerated picture of the danger. They also asked what they could do to combat Zionist plans.

Several studies and researches were submitted at the conference discussing the Zionist danger. Dr. Katami, summarising the papers, said: "People in the Arab World must realise that what has happened in Palestine is not limited to the Palestinians only. They (the Arab World), might share the same fate the Palestinians are now facing. The Zionists do not only want Palestine, the Zionist entity's

boundaries run from the Nile to the Euphrates River."

Dr. Katami spoke of Israeli methods of playing with sensitive issues in the region in order to keep the Arab countries weak. "Lebanon is one example. Israel has a heyday with the various factions there," he commented.

Dr. Khalid Karaki, president of the Jordanian Writers Association, who addressed the participants at the conference, was quoted by the Jordanian News Agency (Petra) as saying the long confrontation of Arabs with the Zionist movement should strengthen the insistence of future generations to become aware of the nature of this conflict and to counter it.

Director of the Culture and Arts Department Haidar Mahmoud said: "The Zionists do not kill us only with bullets. They deprive us of our cultural heritage and do their utmost to obliterate our history and language and innovation, which have always been able to stand firm in the face of bullets and knives. Culture is our strongest and most effective weapon to counter challenges and fend off dangers."

Mr. Mahmoud called for preserving culture "because it is the strongest and most powerful weapon in confronting challenges and dangers but it is neglected in the Arab World and even subject to destruction by the Arab themselves."

Dr. Mahmoud Al Samra, vice president of the University of Jordan, said that culture is a basic factor in crystallising a national

identity and strengthening the sense of belonging to a country. He continued that culture also reminds a nation of its past and alerts it to the future as well as strengthening moral values, principles and high ideals at a time when materialism dominates every walk of life.

Writers' roles

It is the writers' duty to raise the level of awareness of the people, Dr. Katami told the Jordan Times. "People formulate their opinion and personality based on what they read. If the writers' awareness is low, and his writings are not realistic or logical, those who read his work will be misled," he said. Therefore writers, poets, novelists, journalists, critics, and researchers must be at the forefront in preserving the Arab culture. Dr. Katami continued.

The conference's goal, discussing the Zionist threat and the significance of preserving Arab culture was to increase the awareness of writers with the hope that they will transmit the message to those who read the writers' works.

Dr. Katami is confident that the second national conference on culture will be more successful than the first.

Writers, he feels, are becoming more serious in tackling the Zionist threat and more realistic and logical in showing the Arabs how the Zionists are playing a game in the Arab World. The attempt to wholeheartedly fulfil the objectives the conference was set up to deal with is encouraging.

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Jordan taking steps to control increasing drug abuse, trafficking, Queen Noor says

NEW YORK (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor said in New York that Jordan's position between the world's major drug producing and drug consuming regions imposes on it a special responsibility to combat international drug trafficking with all the means at its disposal.

However, Queen Noor said that among the nations of the world, Jordan is perhaps fortunate in not having to deal with a drug abuse problem of major proportions. Though the drug abuse problem has begun to affect new segments of the population, extending beyond the isolated pockets of foreign workers or Jordanians returning from abroad.

Queen Noor was addressing the First Ladies Conference on Drug Abuse held in New York City Monday and organised by United States First Lady Nancy Reagan and attended by first ladies of 29 countries. The conference was called to discuss growing international drug abuse and the measures families can take to stem the problem.

Following are excerpts from the Queen's message to the conference: "I am pleased to share in these important meetings on the global problem of drug abuse and would particularly like to commend Mrs. Nancy Reagan for taking the initiative to bring together such a distinguished group of first ladies from around the world."

Among the nations of the world, Jordan is perhaps fortunate in not having to deal with a drug abuse problem of major proportions. Historically, our people have been neither producers nor consumers of illicit drugs. We attribute this to several factors: The strength of the family unit in Jordan, the deterrent effect on our young people of the strong social stigma our society attaches to illicit drug use and a traditional lack of negative social pressures that could cause individuals to look to drugs for solace. Thus, in comparison with neighbouring countries and the industrialised world, the scale of our problem remains relatively small and is still within manageable proportions."

The rapid pace of social and economic change in Jordan during the past two decades, has spawned the first signs of domestic drug abuse. Recognising the potential of such abuse if unchecked, the Jordanian government has moved rapidly. In 1973, our police established a directorate to combat the illegal use and trade of drugs. In 1978, we conducted the first nationwide survey to gauge narcotics use in Jordan.

While the results of the survey were reassuring, estimating the number of Jordanian drug users at less than seven hundred, they confirmed what our doctors, pharmacists and law enforcement personnel had perceived — a trend of rising drug abuse among Jordanians and foreigners living in Jordan. Especially disturbing was the realisation that our drug abuse problem, though small in absolute size, had begun to affect new segments of our population, extending beyond the isolated pockets of foreign workers or Jordanians returning from abroad who dabbled in drugs in the early 1970's. By the mid- and late-seventies, illicit drugs were being consumed by businessmen, students and even women and girls.

The 1978 study showed that most Jordanian drug users limited their abuse to cannabis, stimulants and barbiturates. Recent evidence indicates an alarming increase in the use of more dangerous narcotics such as heroin, cocaine, opium, and LSD. Despite stringent government controls, we also have the problem of the misuse of prescription drugs, including tranquilisers, morphine, codeine, barbiturates, stimulants and even anti-biotics. We also must combat the tendency of some low-income citizens who fall ill not to see a doctor — perhaps to save money or avoid a long wait in the hospital — in favour of buying over-the-counter drugs that can become habit-forming and dangerous if abused.

Our citizens, especially our young people, are particularly vulnerable to drug-abuse because of the open nature of Jordanian society, where freedom to travel

abroad for work, study or tourism is explicitly guaranteed by the constitution. We lack no opportunities or vehicles for the physical transmission of drugs, or the importation of the drug-taking mentality.

Besides the identifiable range of social, economic and peer pressures that cause individuals to turn to drugs, we also have to cope with the tensions and traumas spawned by thirty-seven years of armed conflict in our area. This continuing conflict makes more people, both Jordanian and Palestinian, more susceptible to the illusory benefits of drugs.

Our economic development has consciously promoted Jordan as a transit route and meeting point for trade, people and ideas, within the Middle East and among more distant regions such as South Asia, the Far East, Europe, Africa and North America. In 1984 and the first eight months of 1985, ninety-five per cent of the drugs confiscated by Jordanian police were destined not for Jordanian end-users but for drug users in neighbouring Arab countries, Europe and North America.

Our clean historical record in the global flow of drugs has tempted some drug trafficking networks to use our country as a conduit for the flow of narcotics between producers in the Middle East and Far East, and consumers in the West — a practice we have worked hard to curtail before it develops into an established supply route.

Jordan's position between the world's major drug-producing and drug-consuming regions imposes on us a special responsibility to combat international drug trafficking with all the means at our disposal. We are attempting to do this through increased frontier patrols, more stringent checks both of vehicles at border posts and of parcels and baggage at our airports, closer bilateral cooperation with neighbouring countries, and enhanced multilateral coordination through Interpol and the International Narcotics Control Board. Our task is hampered by our vast and open eastern frontier of sparsely populated desert, which is notoriously difficult to patrol and abuts several of the Middle East's major drug-producing and consuming centres.

The Jordanian delegation accompanying the Queen comprised Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh and Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr. Abdullah Salah.

Leading medical specialists gather for first pan-Arab congress on anaesthesia

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — More than 500 leading international doctors Tuesday took part in the first pan-Arab congress on anaesthesia and intensive care which opened here under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein. More than 100 research and working papers are due to be submitted by eminent professors.

Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, acting Minister of Health and Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan addressed the opening session of the congress, jointly organised by the Jordanian Society of Anaesthetists and the Jordan Medical Council.

In his speech, Mr. Dakqan spoke of Jordan's medical achievements under the leadership of King Hussein and said that the Kingdom has been upgrading public medical services in addition to supporting scientific research and medical studies in all fields.

Mr. Dakqan noted that intensive care and resuscitation, the main theme of the congress, is considered a basic pillar of global medical progress due to the link it has with surgery, disasters and wars. He added that such conferences, which discuss up-to-the-minute developments, are of great benefit to society.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Major General Helmi Hijazi, the chairman of the congress, said that Jordan's medical achievements are admired by international medical institutes. He mentioned that the Kingdom is planning to work side by side with other Arab countries to form a scientific committee in the field of anaesthesia and resuscitation. This committee would be charged with training doctors and technicians in the Arab World and it would also organise and sponsor periodical pan-Arab conferences to be attended by leading doctors and medical experts in the world. Maj-Gen. Hijazi explained. He added that the Arab committee will also be entrusted with issuing a scientific educational review on anaesthesia.

In his speech, Jordan Medical Association (JMA) President Hassan Khreis said the interaction between leading international doctors, Jordanian expatriates and local doctors is bound to be of great benefit as up-to-date medical research and developments are being discussed.

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CSC receives applications from 13,026 job seekers

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Service Commission (CSC) Director Ali Khreis Tuesday announced that lists of job seekers who submitted applications to the CSC are being drawn up and will be sent to various government departments which will use the lists to fill vacant positions in their institutions.

Mr. Khreis said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that over the past nine months the CSC received job applications from 13,026 persons, an increase of 7,320 over the same period in 1984. He expects the total number of applications this year to amount to 15,000.

In his statement, Mr. Khreis said that the submission of lists to the departments was in implementation of a recent cabinet decision that all job applications be processed through the CSC before any decision on employment of civil servants is made.

Minister of Justice opens Aqaba first instance court

AQABA (Petra) — Justice Minister Riyadh Al Shaka Tuesday opened a first instance court of law in Aqaba and spoke about his ministry's plans for establishing courts in other parts of the country.

Mr. Shaka said that the new court in Aqaba will make it easier for the public to settle their legal affairs rather than taking cases to Amman or other major cities in Jordan. The Ministry of Justice is concerned with modernising laws pertaining to civil courts and those related to the work of notary public and court procedures, Mr. Shaka said.

The ministry, he continued, plans to build a second court in Aqaba and another in Ma'an in the course of a programme to build court houses in various regions of Jordan in implementation of His Majesty King Hussein's directives.

Also speaking at the inauguration ceremony was Aqaba District Governor Khalil Khreisat.

things in our world and people are fed up with them," he explains. "So I try to please them and offer positive images with which they can identify."

Identification with Arab culture is a main goal of Iraqi-born Sheikh Jawad. He says that having lived in western cultures for years, he often encountered the prejudice that Arabs have "no culture except driving camels." By means of his work he intends to draw foreigners' attention to ancient Arab cultures and also tries to make them sympathise with Arab causes. He is also very busy with his work as a fashion designer, and is convinced that visiting one of his exhibitions or attending one of his fashion parades, creates more interest for Arab culture than watching alarming news on television every night. In this regard Mr. Jawad's pictures have also a political and didactical dimension.

But he does not want his work to appeal only to foreigners. "The Arabs should be proud of their roots," he continues, referring to their history and tradition. And therefore he expresses his hope that men in the street can also relate to and enjoy his pictures which are on display until Oct. 27.

There are enough nasty things in our world and people are fed up with them," he explains. "So I try to please them and offer positive images with which they can identify."

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The above logo, approved by the higher committee in charge of King Hussein's birthday celebrations, was designed by Jordanian artist Rafiq Al Lahham.

Governorates organise events to mark King's 50th birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Governorates around the Kingdom are preparing events and organising celebrations to mark His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday on Nov. 14.

Preparations for the occasion were discussed at a meeting in Aqaba under the chairmanship of Aqaba District Governor Khalil Khreisat. The meeting, grouping representatives of various institutions and government departments, reviewed a programme to be implemented in the city on Nov. 23 to mark the occasion.

Arrangements for celebrating the King's birthday in Irbid Governorate were also reviewed by the board of directors of Irbid branch of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS).

Zarqa Governorate will hold celebrations to mark the occasion on Nov. 19, according to a statement by Zarqa Governor Mohammad Al Daba'i. He said there will be processions in the streets of Zarqa in which scouts, local industries and firms in the governorate will take part. A committee has been set up to organise the celebrations which will include the opening of a JD 500,000 building for the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce, the newly-established Queen Noor Park set up on an area of 10 dunams at a cost of JD 25,000 and a golden jubilee forest near Zarqa.

OMAR N. NABULSI
Counsellor and Attorney at Law
Wishes to inform his clients that his office telephone numbers have been changed to 654411 and 654422.

IN APPRECIATION

The Enka Industrial and Construction Company expresses deep appreciation and gratitude to those who offered condolences on the death of engineer Meriout Lidoum. We pray that God will have mercy on his soul.

Vicious circles and roundabouts

A 10-kilometre bridge in Iraq was built in only three months and the Vietnamese constructed lengthy tunnels in a matter of months while the two nations were involved in wars. How much time should it take us to do this project in peace time?

Al Ra'i: A step on the right track

The success of the Rivadh meeting now opens the way for more successes and more actions towards the Arab common objectives.

Al Dustour: Needed solidarity

Sawt Al Shaab: An expected result

WE WERE not surprised by the final statements on the

The long historical and brotherly relations between Jordan and Syria still exist and we are confident that they will be strengthened.

By Jay Kent

Demonstrations against the U.S. and acts of violence against Israelis in the Arab world and occupied territories have erupted after Israel's long-range air strike.

There are striking and recurring parallels between the eight-year Algerian war for independence from France and the much longer and more complex Palestinian-

Like Israel's October 1 raid on Tunisia, the French strike in 1958 was, among other things, an effort by the civilian-controlled military establishment to placate hawkish politicians determined to destroy the enemy guerrillas and wreak vengeance. The operation against the PLO's headquarters, and Prime Minister Peres' vigorous defence of it, are seen by many in Israel as a new effort by Labour's leader to portray his "toughness" and to put his personal enmity against his hawkish uncle, Likud coalition partner whose leader, Mr. Shamir, is to take over Mr. Peres' job next year. The rationale used is to equate Arafat's leadership with terrorism. By definition, therefore, Arafat & Co. are all "ter-

For the rank-and-file American, "Joe Six-Pack" (an imaginary, American Andy Capp who drinks beer as he watches television) of the media polsters, the Middle East has long been a distant, incomprehensible place where people, mainly "Ay-rabs" or "Eye-ranians," do dreadful things to each other for utterly incomprehensible reasons, while the far more reasonable Israelis pick up the pieces. Only since Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its humiliating withdrawal has "Joe Six-Pack" been able to watch members of his family who also watch television, begin to ask questions about Israel's proverbial bravery and heroism. The American public, rather than noticing the growing savagery of Israeli repression and Palestinian resistance,

What is more serious even than the unbalanced U.S. opinion is the continuing failure of the Reagan administration to learn anything from history. It seems that only a few specialists (excluding the White House aides who are increasingly responsible for counter-terrorist policy) understand that the Tunis raid would inevitably provoke widespread anti-U.S. feeling from Algeria to the Gulf, and perhaps lead to the blowing-up of a few more American embassies. How else to explain the tardy

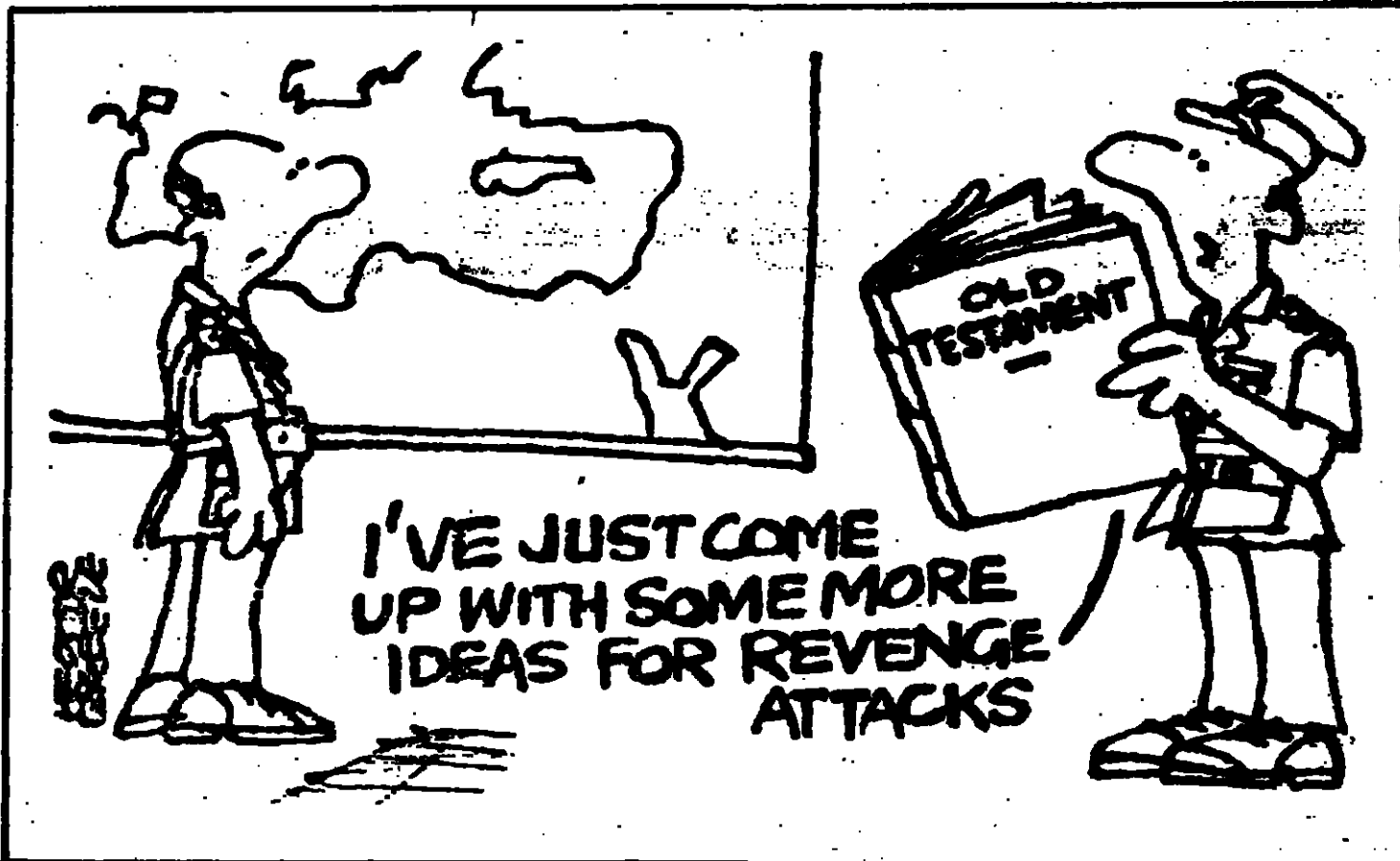
President Boumriga, now in his 80s, was promised American defence for his tolerant state and society against Colonel Qadhafi's Libyan zealots when President Reagan received him in the White House last July. That "defence" failed to give any warning (the U.S. embassy in Tunis claimed it was ungiveable) against the imminent arrival of U.S.-made or licensed fighter-bombers from Israel. In remembering the 1958 Sakhiet raid, Mr. Boumriga must also recall how he provided for years the same kind of safe haven to the Algerian FLN which he must have thought until now he has been giving the PLO since its expulsion from Beirut in 1982. He cannot fail to reflect on his own historic visit to the Middle East in 1965, when, deeply impressed by the plight of people in the Palestinian refugee camps, he braved the wrath of both Israeli and Arab leaders by proposing a return to the U.N. Palestine partition resolution of 1947, or something like it. It was a legal framework, at least, for peace. It would have formally created two states side by side in Palestine, a principle adopted by the Palestine National Council in 1974. Its basis, as Boumriga explained at the time, was that historical Palestine was and is inhabited by two peoples so alike in their passions, politics and human and economic pursuits yet so overwhelmingly unequal in today's world power equation. Must the world again hunch toward the brink of war to prove that they can, and must learn to live together in peace? — Middle East International, London.

Protestants determined to fight Anglo-Irish deal on Ulster

By Colin McIntyre
Reuter

Then, the unemployment rate in the province was around 10 per

election which will be used as a plebiscite.



France prepares for nuclear blast by inviting journalists

By Gavin Bell
Reuter

out the reason for their departure from long-standing practice, and

The procedure followed in previous tests, as outlined in public French military documents, is as follows:

A floating rig drills a pit two

To illustrate the scale of the cavity in the pit, site commander Colonel Jacques Vuillemin said it was like a rugby ball at the base of the Montparnasse tower, the tallest building in Paris.

Centuries ago, Polynesian natives gave Mururoa its name with unconscious foresight: In their language it means "big secret."

Peculiar personal character of Arab deities evident in caravan cities

On Sept. 24, an international symposium on Petra and the Arab caravan cities opened in the Nabataean city. Rami G. Khouri, participated in the six-day symposium. In the following article, the fourth of five, he sums up the various papers presented during the symposium and comments on their contents.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

PETRA — Dr. Denyse Homes-Frederick of the Royal Museum of Art and History, Brussels, re-examined the sculptures of the Nabataean temple at Khirbet Tannur, in south Jordan, in relation to the art of Seleuco-Parthian sites in the Middle East. She paralleled the Khirbet Tannur sculptures with those of Hatra, a major caravan city in northern Mesopotamia.

Both sites were probably founded in the 1st Century B.C., flourished during the Nabataean and Parthian periods, and were destroyed during the 2nd Century A.D. In both cases, she said, the local art was heavily influenced by the Hellenistic culture, which combined with indigenous traditions to produce what she called a "derived style," combining Greco-Roman and Oriental elements.

In the Khirbet Tannur statuary, Dr. Homes-Frederick sought to "disentangle the Hellenistic influences, the widespread Oriental characteristics, the Parthian traces, the Nabataean themes and the purely local Khirbet Tannur elements." She identified typically "Oriental" traits in the facial characteristics and dress of the statues, particularly in representations of the god Hadad.

At Khirbet Tannur, Hadad is represented as an Oriental deity, with typically Middle Eastern facial features in the eyes, beard, moustache, hair and forehead —

though he is dressed in Hellenistic garb. In the end, she notes, "the Nabataean artists of Khirbet Tannur took over many Hellenistic schemes, but assimilated them and transformed them into a derived style... The whole set of different influences, Hellenistic, Ptolemaic, Egyptian, Pompeian, Oriental, Parthian or Syrian, purely local or not, result in a highly peculiar and enticing art of deeply personal character."

Father Jean Starcky of France suggested that the Khirbet Tannur temple may not have been the work of Nabataeans, but may have been built by Edomites who were "Nabataeanised," in which case the temple would have been dedicated to the Edomite god Qos. Dr. Homes-Frederick accepted the possibility that each Nabataean community and temple may have had its own local version of gods who were worshipped in the area, which would explain the local variations in how the gods were represented in art, coins and statues.

Only seven kilometres south of Khirbet Tannur is the important Nabataean sanctuary of Khirbet ed Dharh, excavated last year by Dr. Francois Villeneuve director of the French archaeological institute in Jordan. His presentation noted that a mixture of local Nabataean and imported Hellenistic funerary practices were in use at Khirbet ed Dharh in the early years of the settlement, during the 1st Century A.D.

The architectural layout of the sanctuary (with a temenos of two

courtyards and a small temple at the end of the second courtyard) is similar to that of other Nabataean temple complexes. But Khirbet ed Dharh differs in that its rich architectural decoration of cultic and mythological scenes, especially on the main facade, was carved in stone, rather than being painted or applied in stucco. This means that it has been particularly well preserved, and provides substantial new evidence of the association of a Semitic cult with Hellenised art and architecture.

The most esoteric papers discussed the complex blending between native Arabian gods and their counterparts in the Greco-Roman pantheon.

Dr. Fawzi Zayadine of Jordan suggested that the Arabian God (ess) Aktab-Kutba, the "great scribe," is to be equated with the Assyrian Nabu, the Egyptian Thot and the Greco-Roman Hermes-Mercury.

Dr. Zayadine noted: "It is remarkable that many representations of Mercury-Hermes have been brought to light in the excavations at Petra. This is no wonder in a caravan city. But could it be possible to conclude, after Father Jean Starcky that Dushara, the main god of the Nabataeans, is to be identified with al Kutba? Good arguments have been presented, and it is not impossible that Dushara at one time was equated with al Kutba-Mercury."

Dr. Pascale Linant de Bellefonds of France discussed native Arabian gods, such as Aghal, Azizu, Ashar, Maan, Anu, Allat, and Shalman, who were worshipped by the inhabitants of the Syrian-Arabian desert regions. She suggested that these gods' main task was to protect nomadic

travellers and caravans that plied among the great Arabian trading centres.

The Arabian god Anu, protector of caravans, is often equated with Hermes, who also protected travellers. Dr. Linant de Bellefonds emphasised that the iconographic representations of Oriental gods are particularly useful for understanding the bedouin origin or features of these Arabian deities, especially clear in their facial features and clothing. The native Arabian gods are often represented wearing the simple local dress, sometimes riding on horses and camels, and usually armed with lances, shields or swords.

Dr. Christian Augé of France explored the many different and changing facets of the Tyche deity throughout Arabia. She appeared in Nabataea in the 1st Century B.C. and was still to be attested in the area in the Byzantine period. Her composite character saw her represented in different forms and with different attributes, variously performing the role of a personal, dynastic, tribal or city goddess.

Dr. Phillip Hammond of the University of Utah proposed that the supreme goddess at the Temple of Winged Lions at Petra was neither Atargatis nor Al Uzza, as most scholars had long assumed, but rather the Arabian goddess Allat. He suggested Allat and Dushara were the two most important Nabataean deities.

In perhaps the most controversial and thought-provoking paper presented at the symposium, Dr. Hammond suggested that scholars should now reassess Nelson Glueck's identification of the Syrian goddess Atargatis as the leading female deity of the Nabataeans, which Glueck pro-



The "derived style" of Oriental and Hellenistic artistic traditions is seen in a relief from Khirbet Tannur of a native Syrian goddess, perhaps Atargatis or Derketo, represented with two fish over her hair (File photo)

posed largely on the basis of his excavations earlier this century at the Nabataean temple of Khirbet Tannur, on the south bank of the Wadi Hasa in southern Jordan.

He suggested that the Nabataeans, following the Egyptian archetype of the all-powerful goddess Isis, also adopted a single, supreme goddess as the consort of Dushara, a female Nabataean goddess of heaven, earth, underworld and the sea. Hammond argued that while the Nabataeans did not adopt Isis herself as a local goddess, they did borrow her attributes and aspects and graft them onto their own native Arabian goddesses, "so their own chief goddess became an emulation of what a true 'supreme goddess' should be."

Of the three leading candidates for a supreme Nabataean goddess — al Uzza, Allat and Manat — Dr. Hammond sees Allat as the most likely to have emerged as Dushara's consort, partly because of her long history of primacy in

the Arabian pantheon. She was worshipped in a wide area throughout the region, from southern Syria to northern Arabia, and was still important at Mecca right up to the Islamic era.

The residents of Taif won a concession from the Prophet Muhammad allowing them to keep their image of Allat when he ordered the general destruction of other pre-Islamic idols. Allat, like Dushara, also seems to have transcended her purely Arabian origins, and was worshipped elsewhere in the wider Hellenistic world.

Dr. Fawzi Zayadine, a leading Nabataean scholar, was not fully convinced by Dr. Hammond's thesis, and preferred to see al Uzza as the chief Nabataean female deity. Father Starcky noted with great understatement that "Dr. Hammond revolutionises what he has always believed," indicating that scholars will now actively debate Dr. Hammond's latest thesis.

East German cooperatives witness another record harvest

By Ralph Boulton
Reuters

JUETERBOG, East Germany — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev may gaze with some envy at his East German counterparts this autumn as he cracks the whip on the Soviet Union's floundering farmers.

East German Cooperative Farms (LPGs) toasted a third successive record grain harvest of some 11.6 million tonnes this month while the Soviet "Kolkhozes" they once emulated were left to pore over yet another unfulfilled plan.

"It's been a good harvest for us. Labour discipline has tightened and the farms that were only just squeezing by a few years ago have now been brought on a profitable footing," Deputy Agriculture Minister Erwin Neu told Reuters.

Neu shied from comparisons with the larger Soviet farms which, according to Western estimates, will sink some 50 million tonnes below their target of 240 million this year. "They have climatic problems we can only sigh at," he commented.

But officials here clearly believe their relative success proves the state-regulated farm system can work, whatever the failures on the Soviet steppes.

Communist leader Erich Honecker recently visited Hungary for a taste of its more market-oriented farm system — seen by some here as a way of cutting waste and filling shop windows.

But he seemed to have rejected the Hungarian model this spring when he declared flatly he sought "no experiments."

Neu believes that East German farms built up on the industrial model can achieve a goal that Gorbachev has set himself, but which still seems far beyond Moscow's reach.

"We've got to get away from grain imports and cover our own needs from home crops. We're close and... we feel the next five years could bring success," he said.

East Germany bought three million tonnes of expensive grain on the world market in 1980 and 1.2 million in 1984. Imports are due to sink to 500,000 this year and only 250,000 in 1986 — the farmers and the elements willing.

But not everything is yet up to scratch on the farms. Crop yields still lag up to 25 per cent behind those in comparable Western countries such as Britain or West Germany. Meat production is also less efficient and fuel consumption high.

Holger Vogt of the Oehna LPG near Jueterbog blamed the light, sandy Brandenburg soil, typical of much of the country.

Pointing his hand along a dusty furrow, he commented: "At this time a West German farmer might

say — 'this is where I stop my tractor'. But we must make the most of what we have."

Horst Lamprecht, of the West Berlin-based German Institute for Economic Research, is sceptical about East Germany's drive to grain self-sufficiency by 1990.

"Performance has improved strongly in recent years after poor harvests in the last decade. But there are still problems in organisation and technique to sort out," he told Reuters.

The recent formation of special councils to co-ordinate between LPGs reflected problems caused by the artificial division of farms into purely livestock or arable enterprises.

This splitting of two traditionally linked areas has led to higher transport costs and hindered efficiency.

But Oehna chairman Rudi Lehmann refuses to see the new bodies as an admission of failure in Communist Party policy.

He and Neu attribute many recent improvements to a 1983 reform that almost doubled the cost of tractors and other machinery as well as boosting the prices paid and received by farms for agricultural produce.

"We made a bomb of money in the first two years of the price reform," Lehmann recalled. "The higher prices meant we received the true price for our produce and also that machinery was handled with the respect it deserved."

The reform also brought changes to the small private plots allowed to farmers. Rabbits, long shunned for their low value, experienced a sudden population boom as state prices for their meat rocketed.

Subsidies in the shops were stepped up to keep prices at the same level. But shop supplies remain sporadic and complaints of shortages and shoddy, decaying goods abound.

East Germany's farms were expropriated from their owners in a Soviet-backed land reform programme 40 years ago. Today an average cooperative covers 4,000 hectares.

Only the houses and the overgrown graves of former landed families remain around Jueterbog to recall the past.

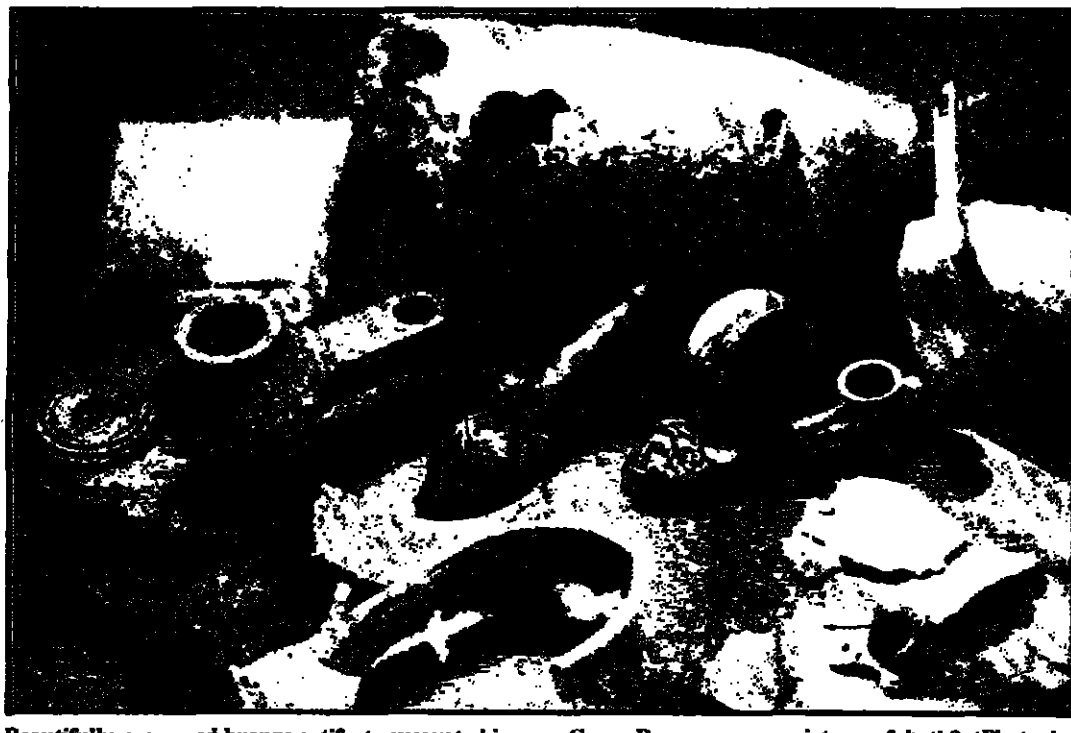
One old lady tending a small cemetery near the Oehna LPGs mapped out the boundaries of the former farms with a sweep of her arm across the rolling Brandenburg plains.

"Young people just can't imagine what was going on here in those days. The reform was nothing like as peaceful and joyful as you read in the papers."

"They just upped and fled to the West," she said with a wave towards a family grave. "They didn't know what was coming to them after what happened to the landowners in Russia."



Decorative architectural pieces from the Nabataean temple at Khirbet ed-Dharh show "the association of a Semitic cult with Hellenised art and architecture." (Photo by Rami G. Khouri)



Beautifully preserved bronze artifacts excavated in 1985 by Dr. Phillip Hammond at the Temple of the Winged Lions at Petra. Is the style Nabataean, Greco-Roman, or a mixture of both? (Photo by Rami G. Khouri)

China's minority areas undergo faster changes

By Zong Ho

PEKING — While pushing for modernisation, China has been making tremendous efforts to help its ethnic minorities accelerate their economic and cultural development, so as to narrow the gap between them and the Hans, the majority nationality.

The population of China's 55 ethnic minorities numbers some 67 million, accounting for 6.7 per cent of the national total. More than 50 million live in compact communities in places making up about 60 per cent of the country's land, mostly in remote and border areas. Over 10 million are scattered among the Hans. Except for the Hui (Muslims) and the Manchu, all the ethnic groups have their own spoken languages. Due to historical reasons, the economies and cultures of the minority areas still lag behind the rest of the country, though the people there gained political equality after 1949.

"China will narrow the inequality between the nationalities in the decades to come," said Yang Jingren, minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Mr. Yang himself is of Hui nationality.

The adoption of the regional autonomy law in 1984 marked a forward step in guaranteeing the rights of autonomy and equality for ethnic minorities. This law, together with the constitution of the People's Republic of China, serves as the basis for the autonomous areas to work out regulations in the light of their own specific conditions. It will certainly help accelerate the economic construction in the minority areas.

There are now five autonomous regions (on the same level as provinces), 31 autonomous prefectures and 86 autonomous counties in China.

New rural policies of encouraging production initiative under the household-based job responsibility system pursued

since 1979, plus assistance from the central government, have resulted in increased livestock and agricultural production, as well as income in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in north west China, which has the country's second-largest pasture cover, has more than 30 million sheep, including eight million fine-wool breeds.

In 1984 it produced 27,000 tons of wool, one-third of the country's total. The increase in the numbers of sheep, cows and horses has spurred the growth of its wool, leather, milk and meat-processing industries. Also, large quantities of manufactured goods made from animal by-products are supplied to both home and foreign markets.

The region had a record grain harvest of more than five million tons last year. Cotton output was up 17.8 per cent over 1983. The per-capita income of the rural population increased by 16.1 per cent.

The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, which boasts more than 1,600 mosques, produced enough grain for its four million population last year, one-third being Muslims. The region fulfilled its key economic quotas of the Sixth-Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) one year ahead of schedule. The industrial output value last year showed a 13.9 per cent increase over 1983. Ningxia has established trade and economic ties with 50 countries and regions abroad.

China's minority areas are richly endowed with natural resources, many of which are being tapped for the first time. Thousands of industrial and mining enterprises are mushrooming — most of them medium and small-scale undertakings. According to authoritative statistics, the industrial output value of the minority areas has registered 51 per cent of their economies.

According to a report by Minister Yang Jingren at a recent con-

ference on the economies of the minority areas, the total industrial and agricultural output value of the autonomous areas reached 68.17 billion yuan (about \$24 billion) in 1984, a 9.8 per cent increase over the previous year, the growth rate is still much lower than the 14.2 per cent national average.

A surge of construction has swept Lhasa, Xigaza and other cities in the Tibet Autonomous Region, where socialism still prevailed before the Democratic reform in 1959. According to local statistics, 639 projects began in 1984, and another 224 projects were started in the first six months of this year.

About 550 projects have been completed, including a wind-energy experimental centre, the most advanced one in China, the autonomous region's first gymnasium, first Buddhist institute, a number of small power stations, and hundreds of apartment buildings and service facilities. The autonomous government has allocated 30 million yuan (\$10.5 million) for renovating old temples and monasteries since 1980.

Following China's policy of opening to the world, some of the minority areas have made themselves tourist centres. Lhasa last year was visited by more foreign tourists than ever before. Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang, attracted 13,000 tourists from abroad last year, an increase of 20 per cent over 1983. In the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the tourist industry will be streamlined to bring tourists to the heart of its grasslands, according to the regional bureau of tourism.

Between 1979 and 1983, the state granted a total of 24.5 billion yuan (about \$8.8 billion) to the minority areas, not including special appropriations, according to the Ministry of Finance.

Since 1978, the central government has reduced or exempted the taxes and state purchasing quotas for agricultural products in the minority autonomous areas. — China features.



Muslims in Yinchuan capital of the Ningxia Hui autonomous region, observing 'Eid al Fitr'.

Cabbie's pipe dream up in smoke

By David Pallister

A JUDGE has given his approval for tobacco to be consumed in the back of a taxi, and more than doubled the fine on the driver who objected to a pipemaker entering his cab.

Mr. Richard Carless, of Basildon, Essex, was disgusted at the judge's decision and said that he would take his case to the European Courts of Human Rights.

The driver is a chronic bronchitic who hates tobacco smoke. But a passenger at Heathrow airport refused to put out his pipe before entering his cab. Then the law turned up.

Police Constable (PC) Stuart Bruce-Reid was at first con-

diatory, in exemplary community policing style. He asked the passenger to put out the pipe. The man refused.

Then the PC suggested that Mr. Carless might open his window and close the glass partition behind him. Mr. Carless refused. He never took smokers as fares, he said.

But Heathrow airport bylaws say that cab drivers must "be available and willing to be hired immediately." Uxbridge magistrates fined Mr. Carless £20 for his refusal to take the smoker.

At Southwark Crown Court last Thursday, Recorder Michael Leaver QC said that cabbies can legitimately refuse to take drunks or even people carrying offensive

fish, but they have to suffer smokers. He rejected Mr. Carless's appeal against the magistrates' decision, increased the fine to £50 and ordered Mr. Carless to pay £60 costs.

The anti-smoking group ASH was dismayed. It had hoped the test case would have led to a clear separation of non-smoking taxis, particularly since the evil weed has been banned from the Underground, many cinemas and public buildings.

A spokesman for a big taxi firm said: "Most drivers don't really mind although it does make the back a bit messy. Those who do can only request and most people are reasonable about it" — The Guardian.

Slower traffic in residential areas reduces accidents

By Brigit Loff

HALF A dozen cities have introduced a 30 kph speed limit in residential urban areas as an experiment — and the first results indicate that the experiment has been successful.

The normal speed up in a built-up area is 50 kph. But now trials backed by the Housing, Transport and Interior Ministries have shown that the number of accidents involving serious injuries are halved in 30 kph zones.

The number of accidents merely involving damage to property can be reduced by one third, while noise levels fall dramatically.

Provided 30 kph streets are properly laid out and landscaped, atmosphere pollution will also decline perceptibly.

The test areas are Berlin, Bogenheim, Buxtehude, Esslingen, Ingolstadt and Mainz, where traffic has been monitored at the lower speed limit since 1983.

Experts have just compared notes at a meeting held in the Berlin Reichstag building. It was not said Heinrich von Lersner, president of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Berlin, a matter of hostility toward the motor-car.

"What we want is merely to assign to the motor-car in our towns and cities the place that befits it in a humane environment as a mobility aid."

Given the shortage of cash that besets local authorities, one aim of the trials is to find out how maximum road safety and quality of living can be achieved at least expense.

In the six test areas only DM20-DM30 per square metre has been spent on redesigning roads, whereas conventional mea-

sures to slow traffic down can cost up to DM400 per square metre. "You don't have to tear up the entire street to make traffic move slowly and smoothly," says Alice Doldissen of the EPA.

"What is crucially important is to make it clear at all points of access that the road forms part of a low-speed residential area."

"At key points, say every 40 or 50 metres, the road must be narrowed and trees or borders planted to remind motorists that it isn't worth the trouble of speeding to regain lost time."

Average speeds could be cut even further, as could accident figures, if slightly more money were spent.

In Buxtehude, where 30 kph residential zones have been redesignated at a cost of DM20 per square metre, serious accidents are down 50 per cent.

In Moabit, Berlin, where DM28 per square metre was spent, serious accidents are down 60 per cent.

The test will also take a closer look at the effect of zoning on rents, housing prices and residents' social behaviour.

Thousands of local authorities all over Germany have launched similar 30 kph zones without research programmes. They have been empowered to do so until 1989 since last March.

The most serious problem, says Jürgen Dahlhaus of the Berlin environment department, is the discrepancy between 30 kph zones and main roads that pass through them.

"They too need orderly traffic, could do with more cycle tracks and would benefit from more trees and greenery in general. Otherwise neighbours might grow rebellious" — Stuttgarter Zeitung.

Becker and Wilander win easily in Tokyo

7th-seeded Smid upset by Vincent Van Patten

TOKYO (AP) — Boris Becker, Mats Wilander and Tim Mayotte breezed through opening-round matches but unseeded American Vincent Van Patten upset no. 7 seed Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia Tuesday in the \$375,000 Seiko Super Tennis Championships.

Sixth-seeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador, ranked ninth in the world, had to struggle for a 7-6 (7-3), 7-5 victory over Dutch player Menno Oosting in the 32-man tournament at Yoyogi National Stadium.

Top seed Ivan Lendl, defending champion Jimmy Connors and Sweden's Anders Jarryd face their first opponents Wednesday, when doubles matches also begin. The singles winner takes home \$60,000 and the best doubles team \$18,000.

Becker, 17, who in July became the first unseeded and youngest player ever to win Wimbledon, steamrolled over American Bud Schultz 6-2, 6-0 in 52 minutes.

"I thought it would be tough, but I played well," the West German said. "I was happy with the way I played."

Becker, seeded fourth here, managed to get in only 43 per cent

of his powerful first serves, but had 10 aces and fired off explosive second serves too.

Wilander, from Sweden and seeded third, breezed past American Ricky Brown, who is ranked 408th in the world, 6-2, 6-2 and the eighth-seeded Mayotte trounced fellow American Vitas Gerulaitis 6-1, 6-2. Mayotte, ranked eighth in the world, broke the 31-year-old Gerulaitis' serve four times in the first set and twice in the second.

Van Patten fought off four set points when he trailed 4-5 in the second set before beating Smid 6-2, 7-6 (7-5) in 101 minutes.

"I was in a fighting mood today. I was fighting for every point," said Van Patten, 28, winner of the 1981 Seiko Cup and no. 117 in the world. Smid, 29, of Czechoslovakia, is ranked 14th in the world.

In matches among up-and-coming Americans, David Pate, ranked 32nd in the world, beat no. 27 ranked Greg Holmes 2-6, 7-5, 6-4 and no. 46 John Sadri defeated no. 23 Jimmy Arias 6-3, 6-3.

U.S. Open doubles winner Robert Seguso of the United States defeated Johan Carlsson of Sweden 6-1, 7-6 (7-5), but his doubles partner, Ken Flach, fell to Swiss player Jacob Hlasek 7-5, 6-4.

American Sammy Giammalva defeated top Japanese player Shozo Shimizu 6-3, 6-2. Canadian-Japanese player Glenn Michibata beat American Jonathan Canter 6-3, 6-3 and Dutch player Huub Van Boeckel defeated Egyptian Ahmad El Mehelmy 6-3, 6-3.

On Wednesday, Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, meets no. 16-ranked Scott Davis, who lost to Lendl in the finals of the 1983 Seiko tournament. American veteran Connors plays Australian John Fitzgerald. Jarryd meets Yugoslav Slobodan Zivojinovic and no. 17-ranked Brad Gilbert of the United States meets Japan's Tsuyoshi Fukui.



HANS-PETER BRIEGEL: Verona's West German powerhouse is one good reason not to count them out in their European Cup match against Juventus Wednesday night (Photo: IN-Press/Sam Simon)

Al Wehdat and Al Najmeh draw 2-2 at Amman Stadium

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Wehdat, Jordan's most popular soccer club, drew 2-2 with the Lebanese team Al Najmeh Tuesday in the second match of the first Arab Soccer Tournament, organized by the Al Faisali Sports Club on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday celebration.

Al Wehdat opened the scoring in the 13th minute when Khalid Salim manoeuvred his way inside the box and left-footed the ball past Al Najmeh goalkeeper Mustafa Zaid. Al Wehdat increased their lead to 2-0 in the 28th minute when Taha Deeb sent the ball across Zaid, who failed to make the catch, and Isam Nofal drove it home.

Ibrahim Dubail put Al Najmeh on the scoreboard in the 42nd minute when he took a pass from captain Hassan Shatila and eluded Al Wehdat goalkeeper Ibrahim

Verona aiming to topple Juventus

LONDON (R) — The Italian city of Verona will become the temporary soccer capital of Europe Wednesday when Juventus Turin travel across country to continue their defence of the Champions' Cup trophy.

Although there are a number of intriguing fixtures among the 32 second round first-leg ties in the three European club competitions, the meeting of Italian champions Verona and Juventus should appeal to purists and sensation-seekers alike.

Verona are the rightful heirs-apparents to the throne vacated by Alfredo Di Stefano's Real Madrid and Johan Cruyff's Ajax Amsterdam... a team of wonderful individual talents, with the incomparable Michel Platini in the role of conductor.

No other club in the world could afford to dispose of Paolo Rossi, Marco Tardelli and Zbigniew Boniek — all of whom were transferred after last season's victory over Liverpool — and continue to weave such magic both on the pitch and in the imagination.

The biggest danger facing Juventus when they stride into the Stadio Bentegodi is likely to be over-confidence.

The cup holders, fresh from a 4-0 demolition of Bari on Sunday, are enjoying their best start to a season and have equalled their 1976-77 opening run of seven wins but with a better goalscoring record.

Just to add to Verona's woes, Frenchman Michel Platini has hit peak form at exactly the right time, as he demonstrated with his first-ever hat-trick in the Italian league against luckless Bari.

The contrast with Verona, who are languishing in the bottom half of the first division after a dismal start, could hardly be greater.

Their humiliating 5-0 defeat by Napoli on Sunday was eloquent proof, if any was still needed, that something has gone very wrong for the team which won last season's league championship so convincingly.

But the fact that the odds seem so heavily stacked in their favour could work against Juventus, who have been guilty of over-confidence in the past, most notably against Hamburg in the 1983 Champions' Cup final in Athens.

Verona will also see the game as an opportunity to forget their domestic troubles and any side

entrance Hans-Peter Briegel and Danish striker Preben Elkjaer cannot be written off.

That is a view shared by Elkjaer's international colleague Michael Laudrup, who has proved an outstanding replacement for Polish sharpshooter Zbigniew Boniek, now with Roma.

"One thing is certain, it's going to be very tough because Verona will try desperately hard to make up for what happened on Sunday," predicted Laudrup.

Laudrup's caution is echoed by the defiant tone of Elkjaer, who said: "So Juventus have won seven games running... well, it's about time they lost one."

Despite the absence of English champions Everton, the European Cup line-up is the strongest for many years and there is no shortage of pretenders to Juventus' crown.

Belgium's Anderlecht were hailed as the new "super team" last season until they were whipped 6-1 by Real Madrid in the UEFA Cup and, although their league form has been patchy, they should have the easiest path into the quarter-finals against Cypriot visitors Omonia Nicosia.

'Queen of the Road' looking for record win

By Jack Cavanagh
Rumor

NEW YORK — She has been overshadowed lately by Norwegian compatriot and women's marathon record-holder Ingrid Kristiansen, but Grete Waitz remains the "Queen of the Road" in the Big Apple.

"When I compete here, it's like I'm running through the streets of Oslo," the 32-year-old Waitz said as she prepared for Sunday's New York Marathon. "I have a special feeling for New York because I've always been so well treated here."

The most successful runner in the history of the New York event, Waitz seeks her seventh victory in the marathon, which has attracted a record field of 19,230. Should Waitz win again, she would equal the record of most triumphs in one marathon set by Clarence Demar, who won seven Boston Marathons between 1911 and 1930.

Waitz won the New York race three successive times from 1978-1980, breaking the world record on each occasion, and again from 1982-1984. And she is the favorite on Sunday in the absence of the two fastest women marathoners in history, Kristiansen and Joan Benoit Samuelson of the U.S.

Samuelson, the former world record-holder, clocked her fastest time ever of two hours 21 minutes 21 seconds in winning the America's Marathon in Chicago last Sunday, while Kristiansen, who holds the world mark of 2:21:06, finished second.

Like Samuelson and Kristiansen, Waitz's main goal is to become the first woman marathoner to break 2:20. "There are a lot of runners capable of doing it, but I see no reason why I couldn't be the first," she said. "It's just a

matter of time."

Waitz said she considered competing in the Chicago marathon, which offered greater prize money and a stronger field.

But she said she opted for the New York event out of loyalty to race director Fred Lebow, her fondness for the enthusiastic New York crowds and because of the launching here this week of a new video entitled "Running Great with Grete Waitz."

Though she had won numerous distance races, Waitz had never competed in a marathon until Lebow induced her to enter the 1978 New York event. And she proceeded to record the first of her six victories here in what was then a world record of 2:32:30.

Waitz said she had been suffering from a cold since arriving here last Thursday from Oslo where she had been running "about 100 miles a week for six or seven weeks."

"I'm taking medication, but I don't think it's going to bother me on Sunday," she said.

The Norwegian said she expected her strongest competition to come from Julie Brown of the United States, the second fastest American woman marathoner to Samuelson. Australia's Lisa Martin, Lorraine Moller of New Zealand and Italian Laura Fogli, who finished second in 1983 and third last year.

After more than a decade as one of the world's leading women distance runners, Waitz conceded motivation was her major concern.

"I have to work hard at getting myself motivated, but that's not a problem here because the people are so enthusiastic," she said. "New Yorkers are much more open, while we in Norway are more calm and reserved. And I

have to try to stay as hungry as I was 10 years ago."

Asked whether her popularity in her homeland had been affected by Kristiansen's world best time, Waitz smiled and said: "The people in Norway treat us equally, but they put up a statue of me in Oslo last year."

North Korea will urge boycott

NEW YORK (R) — North Korea will urge communist countries to boycott the 1988 Olympics in Seoul unless South Korea agrees to share the events equally with Pyongyang, the New York Times reported Tuesday.

The Times quoted North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam as proposing a joint Korean Olympics in order to avoid a boycott.

"We would consider it acceptable if the South Korean side called it the 24th Korean Seoul-Pyongyang Olympics," he was quoted as saying in an interview. Kim, who is in New York for the 40th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations, said he considered the choice of Seoul to be "very unjust and unfair."

South Korean U.N. Observer Mission Chief Kyung Wong Kim ruled out co-hosting of the games as "technically and logistically impossible."

Kyung said he hoped North Korean athletes would participate and added that he had no indication whether communist countries would heed a North Korean boycott call.

Karpov opens aggressively in game 18

MOSCOW (R) — World champion Anatoly Karpov chose an aggressive opening, advancing his king pawn, as he searched for an equalizing victory in world chess title defence against challenger Garry Kasparov.

Karpov's choice of first move in Tuesday's 18th game was the same as that which lost him the 16th game when facing Kasparov's Sicilian defence.

By nature, king pawn openings are sharper and more hazardous than queen pawn openings, indicating that Karpov wants unbalanced play with better chances of snatching a victory, even if it

means risking a costly defeat.

Karpov, 34, trails his young adversary by nine points to eight in the 24-game series, having lost three games and won two with the rest drawn. He needs only a 12-12 tie to retain his title.

Kasparov, who at 22 is trying to become the youngest world champion in chess history, replied with the Scheveningen variation of the Sicilian defence, shelving the Taimanov variation which brought him a dramatic win two games ago.

Tuesday's variation has served him well so far in this match and in their 48-game marathon that was

suddenly called off earlier in the year without a result.

Karpov repeated the first 13 moves of the second game of this match before revealing a new twist on his 14th turn. Kasparov thought carefully and then steered play into conventional channels, leaving a tense and unclear situation.

Karpov's assistants gathered in the bar of the Tchaikovsky Hall peered at television monitors and discussed the situation, stonily-faced. Kasparov's camp upstairs in the analysis room seemed more relaxed.

Kohde-Kilsch waiting for her turn at the top

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd may reign supreme over women's tennis but nothing can stop Claudia Kohde-Kilsch dreaming she can become the world's number one.

Of all the pretenders to the throne so long shared by the two Americans, Kohde-Kilsch's credentials are among the most impressive.

The 21-year-old West German is ranked fifth in the world but beat three of the four women above her last time they met.

That includes Navratilova herself, whom Kohde-Kilsch beat in the Canadian Open in August to chalk up her second success over the

Prague-born Wimbledon champion.

That win came in a dizzy two-week spell which saw her win the Los Angeles tournament, beating Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, later to become U.S. Open champion, and American Pam Shriver as well as reach the final in Toronto.

"I don't think any of us can become number one until Martina and Chris retire," Kohde-Kilsch told Reuters. "The gap between them and the rest is too big, though it is narrowing."

Yacht racing turns nasty

PERTH (R) — America's Cup holder Alan Bond says he may sink boats from rival syndicates spying on ocean trials of his latest yacht.

"People who get too close might get sunk," Bond told reporters Tuesday after a weekend incident in which Bond syndicate support boats rammed a small boat carrying Iain Murray, skipper of rival Australian yacht Kookaburra.

The Bond and Murray's Task Force '87 syndicates are the leading Australian contenders for the 1987 defence of the cup won by Bond in 1983, breaking the 132-year grip of the New York Yacht Club.

Bond's Australia III has been racing against the cup-winning Australia II since it was launched last month, and has already been the subject of bomb threats. Bond used the threats to defend his crew ramming Murray's small power boat.

"We don't know if it's only Iain Murray on the boat. It could be somebody trying to throw a petrol bomb at the boat or ram it," he told reporters.

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3 killed in police clashes with Filipino farmers

MANILA (R) — Three people, including two soldiers, were killed Tuesday in clashes with striking farmers in the central Philippines as police began a probe into shooting during a protest march in Manila Monday.

The Philippine News Agency said Communist rebels in Iloilo province fired on soldiers in two incidents, killing two. One guerrilla was killed.

President Ferdinand Marcos ordered the inquiry after at least one person was shot dead and more than 20 people, including policemen, were injured in the worst street violence during anti-government protests in Manila in more than two years.

The presidential palace said Monday two people were killed, but hospital sources said Tuesday only one died and a second was near death.

Corazon Aquino, widow of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino, called the shooting terrible. She told reporters: "I was hoping the government forces would learn from its mistakes in Escalante so I was very sad when I heard about the violence yesterday."

More than 20 people were killed in the central town of Escalante last month when militiamen fired on strikers.

Mrs. Aquino, in a major departure from her previous stand, said Tuesday she would consider challenging Ferdinand Marcos for the Philippine presidency in case of a snap poll.

But Mrs. Aquino said she would think of running against Marcos only if she had the support of at least one million people.

She had previously maintained she was not interested in the presidency but her supporters last week launched a movement to draft her and vowed to get one million signatures on a petition.

Two other major opposition aspirants for the presidency, Salvador Laurel and Jovito Salonga, said they would support her if she decided to run.

The 52-year-old widow told a forum her decision whether or not to stand for president would depend upon Mr. Marcos calling a snap poll and her supporters producing one million signatures.

Mrs. Marcos, in power for 20 years, has dangled the possibility of holding elections earlier than in 1987 when they are due but has made no firm commitment. He has also said he will seek re-election for a new term of six years.

Mrs. Aquino said: "Two scenarios have to occur before I make a decision. First, Mr. Marcos calls for snap elections and second, my supporters present me with one million signatures."

She was thrust into the limelight after the murder of her husband, regarded by many as the only opposition leader who could successfully challenge Mr. Marcos.

He was shot dead at Manila airport in August 1983 on his return from voluntary exile in the United States. Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fabian Ver, 24 other soldiers and a civilian are on trial in connection with the murder, which the prosecution says was a military plot.

Asked when she would make up her mind, she said: "I like to give the right moment to announce my decision. Besides, whatever I decide, I don't want Mr. Marcos to know way ahead of time."

Mr. Marcos could only be defeated if the opposition united behind one candidate, she added.

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Asked when she would make up her mind, she said: "I like to give the right moment to announce my decision. Besides, whatever I decide, I don't want Mr. Marcos to know way ahead of time."

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6 blacks killed in continued S. African violence

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Six South African blacks have been killed since Monday night in continuing racial strife, police said Tuesday.

A doctor running a clinic at the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town told Reuters two dead men were brought to the clinic Tuesday morning and that one "was clearly hit by bullets."

Eyewitnesses said police were using water cannon brought to the Cape Town area Monday as security forces battled to restore order to townships.

A police report painted a grim picture of murder, arson and stone-throwing overnight, mainly in the Cape area which has been rocked by renewed violence during the past week.

The statement said police found the charred body of a man at Little Soweto in the eastern Cape and the burnt and stabbed body of another man was discovered at Soweto, the country's largest township near Johannesburg.

A black policeman under attack from protesters in Makhele west of Johannesburg killed one of them with shotgun and pistol fire and "a large mob" killed a black man when they stoned a hostel in the same township, police said.

A total of 26 people were arrested countrywide, they said. Two blacks were killed in protests Monday.

Senior officials of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said during a visit to Washington Monday that, immediately after a South African court rules on the rights of striking workers, employees at 11 gold, coal and diamond mines would walk out. They said the ruling was expected on Thursday and the strike would take place no matter which way the decision went.

Gold fields of South Africa, one mining company the NUM said would be hit, Monday night expressed surprise at the remarks and other mines said there were no indications of a strike brewing.

The threat of a strike, which in the past has triggered violence, came as unrest that has claimed over 760 lives since it began 21 months ago moved closer to segregated white areas.

Police said one man has shot dead by a riot squad firing birdshot to disperse about 100 blacks stoning police and vehicles at Khayelitsha, a new black township near Cape Town.

The charred body of a black man was found under a burnt tyre at KwaZakale in the eastern Cape.

U.S. to seek allied unity before summit

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan files to New York Wednesday to seek a pre-summit display of allied unity in the face of what officials see as determined efforts by Moscow to create splits in the Western alliance.

Over lunch on Thursday he will elicit the views of Britain, Japan, Canada, West Germany and Italy on his Nov. 19-20 meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and will describe his own goals for the summit.

Of the "big seven" non-Communist industrial nations, only France, irked by the summary invitation that was made public before President Francois Mitterrand had considered it, has refused to attend the New York meeting.

Mr. Reagan will also review East-West relations in a speech on Thursday to the United Nations, which is holding 40th anniversary celebrations.

U.S. officials say they expect Mr. Gorbachev to continue a drive to split the allies over Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), and to use the summit to try to halt the research into creating a space shield against missiles.

Allied support is limited to SDI research, not development and deployment of space weapons.

NATO governments expressed relief last week that Mr. Reagan had decided to keep the research within a restrictive interpretation of the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty limits.

The allied leaders are expected to use the New York talks to sound Mr. Reagan out on his reaction to arms control proposals made public by Mr. Gorbachev during a recent trip to Paris, and to remind him of their desire for an agreement.

Mr. Gorbachev called for a 50 per cent reduction in each side's strategic nuclear arms if the U.S. gives up SDI.

Washington has described the proposals as inequitable but Western European diplomats have said that, while wanting to strengthen Mr. Reagan's hand in public, the allies would urge him to respond positively to them and be prepared to compromise over SDI.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, are saying that SDI is not a bargaining chip in arms negotiations. They are picturing the Reagan-Gorbachev summit as an opportunity to chart a course for the future and discuss a range of issues — including human rights — rather than focus narrowly on an arms control agreement.

Mr. Reagan is expected to elaborate to the five leaders on the summit objectives he laid out in a radio address on Saturday.

"True peace is based on self-determination, respect for individual rights, open and honest communications, and that is the kind of peace we want," Mr. Reagan said in his broadcast.

He said he hoped his talks with Mr. Gorbachev would help to contribute to building true peace "but whether this will come to pass will depend on the Soviet willingness to address the real sources of tension in the world and in particular, their conduct in the world, their treatment of their own citizens and their continuing longstanding arms buildup."

Mr. Reagan will also have an opportunity to get a first-hand report on the Soviet leader from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who met Mr. Gorbachev in London before he came to power.

Government sources in London said Mrs. Thatcher, who was forced to back off in a spy expulsion battle with Moscow last month, was likely to tell Mr. Reagan he will meet a tough adversary in Geneva.

During a working session Monday, Prime Minister Bernard S. John of Barbados said small Caribbean nations "were being besieged by drug barons."

Later Monday night, Commonwealth leaders issued a declaration of support for the United Nations on its 40th anniversary and committed themselves to halting the decline of multilateral cooperation in world affairs.

They spent a large part of their workday Monday discussing a Commonwealth report on the security of small states.

The impetus for the study came from the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in 1983, an action that drew a chorus of condemnation from Commonwealth members.

A key recommendation of the report is that micro-states form regional alliances in the areas of trade and defence.

Mr. Nkomo denies any link with the insurgents, blamed for murdering more than 300 people in Matabeleland and neighbouring Midlands province since 1982.

Those killed earlier this month included an official of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF Party.

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Botha rejects 6-month reform deadline

PRETORIA (R) — South African President P.W. Botha has rejected a declaration that there should be a start to the dismantling of apartheid in six months or economic sanctions would be imposed by some Commonwealth countries.

Mr. Botha told a by-election rally it was an international lie that Pretoria was not negotiating with black leaders.

"But we will not accept any notice to complete discussions within six months — only South Africans will decide that," he said at Bethlehem in the Orange Free State.

Leaders of the Commonwealth, in a statement worked out in Nassau over the weekend at a heads of government summit, gave Pretoria six months to start dismantling race segregation. Otherwise economic sanctions would be brought in by some of its 49 members, they said.

Mr. Botha said the United States and the Commonwealth, by proposing sanctions, could end up harming themselves.

One million Americans would lose their jobs and the European

motor industry would come to a standstill if Pretoria withheld chrome exports, he said.

Mr. Botha again rejected one-person one-vote in a unitary state, saying what was needed was a system in which everyone got a vote in a structure which prevented domination by any single group.

Although the South African issue was no longer being debated by Commonwealth leaders in working sessions Monday, it continued to dominate private discussions and press briefings at the summit.

Most leaders have expressed general satisfaction with the plan, but some said the measures fell far short of the comprehensive mandatory sanctions they had hoped to impose against South Africa.

The plan is voluntary and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said she will not impose further sanctions.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said: "Obviously, Zimbabwe would have liked to have seen more forceful sanctions. But this is a beginning."

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Man runs wild in Jumbo wearing only a cardigan

SYDNEY (R) — Seven members of the cabin crew on a Jumbo jet flight from Sydney to Singapore fought to subdue a middle-aged Australian who ran wild dressed only in a cardigan, a senior cabin crew official said Tuesday.

The Melbourne man, with a ticket to London on the Australian airline, was stripped to a cardigan worn back to front when the plane was at 35,000 feet and landed.

When approached by the crew, the 47-year-old man said, "I'm getting off this bus" and tried to open the plane doors. It took seven crew members to subdue the man who screamed obscenities, and spat at them, International Cabin Crew Association spokesman Anthony Tudehope said here.

Mr. Reagan will also have an opportunity to get a first-hand report on the Soviet leader from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who met Mr. Gorbachev in London before he came to power.

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